per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest date available from RBI the number of sick units in the State of Orissa was 5871 (9 large units and 5862 SSI units) as at the end of June 1986.

(b) A number of causes, both internal and external, such as mismanagement, diversion of funds, faulty planning at the initial stage, technological obsolescence, market recession, shortage of power and raw materials, industrial relations etc. are responsible for industrial sickness.

(c) To revive the sick industrial units in the country, the Government have taken various steps. The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring system and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time. The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units on merits of each case. In addition, Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation, namely "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985" which provides for setting up of a quasi-judicial body designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner. The BIFR has become operational with effect from 15th May, 1987.

Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI, both in the large and small scale sectors.

Shortage of tyres

2255. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of tyres for vehicles in the country and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) what is the estimated shortage of tyres in the country; and

(c) whether the Central Government propose to import tyres to meet the shortage and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) The installed capacity of automotive tyres in the country is adequate to meet the domestic demand. The total requirement of tyres by 1989-90 is estimated at 23.293 million for which an installed capacity of about 27 million would be required on the basis of 85 per cent of capacity utilisation. As against this, the total capacity installed and approved is of the order of 31 million nos. However, Government may resort to import of tyres if the need arises.

Reducing the Cost of soft coke

2256. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE:

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is possible to reduce the cost of soft coke for the ultimate users to encourage its maximum use; and

(b) what is Government's plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The pithead price of soft coke used for domestic consumption is already fixed below its cost of production. There is no proposal to reduce it further.

Sampling of coal

2257. SHRI SUNIL BASU RAY:

SHRI RAMNARAYAN GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the present methods of sampling the coal and determining the respective grades;

(b) what are the grades of Indian coal in which sampling is done at present;

(c) whether it is possible to blend different grades of coal to produce standard coal for different industrial purposes including the steel industry; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) For determining the Grade of coal, initially 5 samples from the face of coal seam are drawn. This is followed by taking loading samples as per specification. In case joint sampling with consumers is agreed then the same is done by mutually agreed procedure or Indian Standard Institute method at colliery end or at receiving end. Different grades intt which Indian coals are classified are—

(i) Grades 'A' to 'G' for non-coking coals based on their useful Heat value;

(ii) Gr. SC-I and SC-II for 'Semi-coking coal based on ash-moisture content;

(iii) Gr. ST-I and ST-II and Washery I to Washery IV for coking coal based on ash percentage.

(c) and (d) Blending of low grade coking coal with high grade coking coal is done by steel plants. At present, Coal India Ltd. has no proposal to blend different grades of coal for supply to consumers.

नकली सीमेन्ट का विनिर्माण और बिक्री

2258. **श्रीमती वीणा वर्मा :**
श्री कपिल वर्मा :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि देश में नकली सीमेंट बनाकर बेचने का धंधा जोरों पर चल रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता चला है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम अरुणाचलम्) : (क) और (ख) देश में बड़ी मात्रा में नकली सीमेंट के निर्माण तथा विक्रय के संबंध में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं है। फिर भी, उपभोक्ताओं के हितों की सुरक्षा के लिए सरकार ने कुछ महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए हैं। गुणवत्तापूर्ण सीमेंट के निर्माण तथा विक्रय का सुनिश्चिय करने के उद्देश्य से सीमेंट (गुणवत्ता नियंत्रण) आदेश, 1962 में वर्ष 1983 में संशोधन किया गया था। इस संशोधन के परिणामस्वरूप, 1-7-83 से सीमेंट के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (भूतपूर्व आई एस आई) के मानक चिन्ह को अनिवार्य बना दिया गया है तदनुसार, सीमेंट पर ब्यूरो के मानक चिन्ह के प्रयोग के लिए सभी सीमेंट निर्माताओं के लिए भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो से अनिवार्य रूप से लाइसेंस प्राप्त करना होता है। जो सीमेंट निर्माता भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के मानकों को पूरा नहीं करते उनके खिलाफ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो द्वारा उचित कार्यवाही की जाती है

Application for setting up Industries in Rajasthan

2259. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by Government to set up industries in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) the number of letters of Intent and licences issued in this regard during this period; and

(c) the number of applications rejected alongwith the grounds of rejection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 (upto 23-11-87), 116, 88 and 70 Industrial Licence applications were received respectively under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the grant of Letters of